

IZVESTIA ASSAILS U. S. ARMS BOARD

**Moscow Charges Stassen's
Successors Are Advocates
of a Preventive War**

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, March 5—The Soviet Government demonstrated today that it was unmoved by President Eisenhower's appeal for a change in its line.

The Government newspaper Izvestia published its version of the events surrounding the resignation of Harold G. Stassen as evidence of its charges that the United States was ruled by aggressive, and imperialistic monopolists.

Mr. Stassen was forced out of his job as Special Assistant to the President in Disarmament Questions, Izvestia favored "serious" talks of settlement with the Soviet Union, Izvestia said. On the other hand, it said, "men chosen by the President to advise Secretary of State Dulles are advocates of a continued arms race and even of a preventive war against the Soviet Union."

The latter charges were of the kind dropped by President Eisenhower in a message of Feb. 17 to Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin. The President challenged them as misrepresentations of the United States and its policies, and said that if Washington had started a preventive war it would have launched it before the Soviet Union armed itself with weapons. That message from the President had not yet been made public.

Izvestia described the members of the Senate Department's new Disarmament Committee on Disarmament as "bulls let loose in the jungle." It noted that John F. Kennedy, Robert A. Lovett, and others had been authorized to report urging the United States to step up its defense efforts that Gen. Alvin K. Gruenther had commanded the North Atlantic Treaty forces and that Gen. William Bedell Smith had been head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"It is these preachers of the arms race and a preventive atomic war who act as 'advisers' on disarmament," the paper said.

"One cannot but draw the conclusion that influential forces of the American monopolies, interested in continuing the arms race and international tension, are highly active behind the scenes of the disarmament discussions in Washington."

In his letter to Marshal Bulganin President Eisenhower spe-

cifically took issue with this line of Soviet orators and newspapers. He cited similar assertions in a recent speech by Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party leader, and had asked for a change of better relations were to be developed prior to a possible East-West meeting at the summit.

Izvestia said Mr. Stassen had been "no special friend" of the Soviet Union and characterized his appointment as disarmament adviser with cabinet rank three years ago as a "propaganda diversion." But it called him a representative of "realistically thinking people" in Washington who were looking for a settlement with Moscow, especially in view of the Soviet Union's recent scientific and technical achievements.

The Government paper pointed to Mr. Stassen's recent proposal for possible disarmament agreements in articles in The New York Times and in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Without committing itself to agreement with his suggestions, Izvestia charged that President Eisenhower had "spurned" them on mere pretexts.